

Bird observations from Dabola Prefecture, Guinea

Tom Aversa

Observations ornithologiques de la Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée. Pendant deux visites durant la saison sèche dans la zone de Dabola, Guinée (10°70'N 11°06'W), du 19 au 21 décembre 2002 et du 20 novembre au 5 décembre 2004, 172 espèces d'oiseaux ont été identifiées (voir Annexe 1 pour la liste complète), dont certaines pour lesquelles il n'y a que peu de mentions préalables en Guinée. Celles-ci comprennent l'Édicnème tachard *Burhinus capensis*, la Tourterelle de l'Adamaoua *Streptopelia hypopyrrha*, le Martinet alpin *Tachymarptis melba*, l'Indicateur de Willcocks *Indicator willcocksii*, le Gobemouche des marais *Muscicapa aquatica*, l'Amarante masqué *Lagonosticta larvata* et le Bruant ortolan *Emberiza hortulana*.

Summary. During two visits in the dry season to the Dabola area, Guinea (10°70'N 11°06'W), from 19 to 21 December 2002 and from 20 November to 5 December 2004, 172 bird species were identified (see Appendix 1), including some with few previous records in the country, namely: Spotted Thick-knee *Burhinus capensis*, Adamawa Turtle Dove *Streptopelia hypopyrrha*, Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, Willcocks's Honeyguide *Indicator willcocksii*, Swamp Flycatcher *Muscicapa aquatica*, Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata* and Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*.

Although the number of ornithological field studies in Guinea has begun to increase in recent years (see, e.g., Nikolaus 2000, Demey & Rainey 2004), the country's avifauna is still relatively poorly known (Robertson 2001). Here I report on bird observations made in Dabola Prefecture, an area not previously investigated by ornithologists, during two visits, from 19 to 21 December 2002 and 20 November to 5 December 2004.

Dabola Prefecture is located nearly in the centre of Guinea, c.300 km north-east of Conakry (Fig. 1). Observations were made principally in Balyan-Souroumba (also spelt Balayan-Souroumba) Forest Reserve (10°95'N 10°90'W), at Tinkisso Dam (10°90'N 11°01'W; Fig. 6), and at Limbelanda Lake (10°45'N 11°03'W). Sightings from Dabola town (10°70'N 11°06'W), Bissikrima (a small town c.20 km to the north-east), and adjacent lightly cultivated areas were also recorded. Altitudes in the forest reserve average c.400 m. Annual rainfall averaged c.1,300 mm in the period 1992–2002, with most rain falling in June–October (M. Gauthier pers. comm.). The dry season extends from November until at least March, but permanent streams and a few small rivers continue to flow throughout the period. Habitats visited included secondary gallery forest, wooded savanna, bowal (laterite meadow), agricultural areas, and the two waterbodies mentioned above.

Deforestation pressure in the region has increased as the demand for agricultural land grows, but the Balyan-Souroumba and nearby Sincery (or Sinséri) Oursa Forest Reserves still protect large tracts of dry-forest habitat. These reserves, as well as adjacent unprotected land, include extensive tracts of gallery forest in riparian areas. Predominant tree species include *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Isoberlinia doka* and *Lennea acida*. *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Bombax costatum* and *Parkia biglobosa* are widespread in wooded savanna, with *Azelia africana* and *Khaya senegalensis* important in galleries. Balyan-Souroumba was set aside in 1943 and Sincery Oursa in 1951, to reduce erosion and provide wood for a railway, constructed by the French, which no longer exists. The forests are currently managed to protect a viable population of Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes* but recent management goals have more broadly targeted other flora and fauna.

I visited Dabola as a consultant for Winrock International to train forestry agents and hunters from Middle and Upper Guinea, and representatives from two Guinean NGOs, Guinée Ecologie and Programme Chimpanzé, in bird identification, whilst undertaking a preliminary avian inventory of Balyan-Souroumba. This was part of the Expanded Natural Resources Management Activities Project (ENRMA) funded by USAID and constituted the first step towards establishing

a bird monitoring programme in this as well as other co-managed forests in Guinea, and assist with their protection. Bird identification workshops involving classroom and field sessions were presented as part of the Farmer to Farmer programme of the Agence pour la Commercialisation Agricole (ACA).

Methods

Birds were recorded by direct observation with binoculars and a telescope. Efforts were concentrated on gallery forests at Balyan-Souroumba, Tinkisso Dam and Limbelanda Lake (Dadinda Marsh). Observations were made by sight and sound, but all recorded species were visually identified. Tapes with bird recordings were employed occasionally. Nomenclature and taxonomy follow the African Bird Club list.

Results

In total, 172 bird species were recorded during the two visits (Appendix 1). Although the species list is far from exhaustive due to the short period spent in the area and the limited number of sites visited, it is nevertheless expected to include most of the representative dry-season avifauna.

Notes on selected species

Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*—A single was found on 25 November 2004 perched in treetops at Limbelanda Lake. The species appears to be scarce in Guinea; it has been documented mainly from coastal areas (Richards 1982, Morel & Morel 1988, Altenburg & Van der Kamp 1989, 1991) and inland in Haut Niger National Park (Nikolaus 2000).

Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*—On 29 November 2004, an adult male on exposed mud at Tinkisso Dam was performing an antagonistic display directed at a pair of Black Crakes *Amaurornis flavirostris* with downy chicks. The spread-wing displays resembled the high-intensity frontal version described by Kirwan (1996), though it also included direct charges at the crakes. It is unclear whether the display was performed to defend a nest. In Senegambia, egg-laying is not thought to occur until January, and egg-laying is unknown in West Africa before that month (Urban *et al.* 1986).

Spotted Thick-knee *Burhinus capensis*—Two were roosting under sparse shrubs near Sekoudala (10°95'N 10°83'W) on 26 November 2004, and a flock of nine was seen at Kolon Bowal (10°90'N 10°92'W) on 3 December 2004 (Fig. 2). Both locations are in Balyan-Souroumba. There is only one previous record for Guinea, from Haut Niger National Park, where one was seen in December 1996 (Nikolaus 2000).

European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*—At least 30, perhaps many more, at Limbelanda Lake on afternoons between 24 November and 4 December 2004, either drinking or going to roost. The species was previously only documented from Koundara and Gaoual prefectures, in the north-west (Morel & Morel 1988).

Adamawa Turtle Dove *Streptopelia hypopyrrha*—Observed in 2004 at three fairly widespread locations: at least two near Raffou (10°98'N 10°98'W) on 25 November 2004, and three at Dar-Es-Salem (10°67'N 10°94'W) on 2 December 2004, both secondary forest sites in Balyan-Souroumba, with one at Tinkisso Dam on 3 December (Fig. 5). There is only one previous record for Guinea, in mid-February 2002, on the border with Mali at the confluence of the Bafing and Balé rivers (Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 2005).

Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*—A flock of at least 70 observed over Mount Souroumba on 28 November 2004. The only previous records are from the extreme south-east: 30–40 over Beyla on 21 March and one at Bafing (08°03'N 08°00'W) on 15 April 1985 (Walsh 1987).

Narina's Trogon *Apaloderma narina*—A male was observed in dense riparian gallery forest at Balyan-Souroumba on 1 December 2004. The species is apparently regular north to at least central Guinea: it was also found in similar habitat in Mamou, Labé and Lelouma prefectures, with observations dating back to 1995 (pers. obs.).

Shining-blue Kingfisher *Alcedo quadribrachys*—A single was at Tinkisso Dam on 3 December 2004. The species is probably more widespread in Guinea than presently known (see maps in Fry *et al.* 1988 and Borrow & Demey 2004); I also found it in Mamou Prefecture.

Willcocks's Honeyguide *Indicator willcocksii*—One was seen in open gallery forest below Mt Souroumba (10°52'N 10°60'W) on 28 November 2004. The bird was viewed for an extended period in excellent light from c.20 m. It was loosely associating with a mixed-species flock and remained silent and mostly stationary, affording a profile view. It appeared very small and had a very short, stubby bill with a pale base to the lower mandible; there was no submoustachial stripe or white above the bill, and no dark flank streaks were seen. Upperparts were strongly streaked. There is only one previously published record in the country, from the extreme south-east (Demey & Rainey 2004).

Rufous-rumped Lark *Pinarocorys erythropygia*—A single was with a small flock of Sun Larks *Galerida modesta* at Kolon Bowal, on 3 December 2004. There seem to be few records of the species in Guinea: at Dabola, on 6 January 1912 (Klaptocz 1913) and Haut Niger National Park, in December 1996–January 1997 and March 2003 (Nikolaus 2000, R. Demey *in litt.* 2006).

Grey-rumped Swallow *Pseudhirundo griseopyga*—Flocks of up to 20 were seen at various bowals in Balyan-Souroumba between 24 November and 2 December 2004. The species appears fairly widespread in Guinea, though it was first reported in the country as recently in 1994 (Halleux 1994, Demey 1995, Nikolaus 2000, pers. obs.).

Swamp Flycatcher *Muscicapa aquatica*—One was at Limbelanda Lake on 25 November and photographed on 4 December 2004. It made periodic hunting forays over the water from low snags at the edge of the wooded lakeshore, where it was observed at close range. There is only one previous record for Guinea, in mid-February 2002, on the border with Mali at the confluence of the Bafing and Balé rivers (Demey 2002).

Neumann's Starling *Onychognathus neumanni*—At least a dozen were regular at cliffs below Tinkisso Dam. The species is patchily distributed throughout West Africa (Borrow & Demey 2004), but may be locally quite common in Guinea where rocky outcrops, crags and cliffs are available (pers. obs.).

Dybowski's Twinspot *Euschistospiza dybowskii*—Found at two locations in Balyan-Souroumba, on 24–25 November 2004. The species appears to be fairly widespread in Guinea: in addition to published localities (Demey & Rainey 2004, Fry & Keith 2004), I had multiple sightings in adjacent Tougué and Labé prefectures.

Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata*—A male was observed in lightly wooded savanna near Berela (10°86'N 10°96'W) in Balayan-Souroumba. There is only one previous record for Guinea, in mid-February 2002, on the border with Mali at the confluence of the Bafing and Balé rivers (Demey 2003).

Exclamatory / Togo Paradise Whydah *Vidua interjecta / togoensis*—An adult male paradise whydah in breeding plumage was observed perched and in flight at a dry bowal. Its tail was extremely long and broad throughout its length, suggesting *V. interjecta*. Red-winged Pytilia *Pytilia phoenicoptera*, this species' host, was the only pytilia encountered at this site. However, as *V. interjecta* and *V. togoensis* can be difficult to separate, the latter cannot be conclusively eliminated.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*—A single was observed as it landed briefly in a treetop in open gallery forest on 21 December 2002. The only previous records in Guinea are from Mt Nimba and Pic de Fon, in the extreme south-east (Brosset 1984, Demey & Rainey 2004), and from the Fouta Djallon (Jarry 1993, Trolliet & Fouquet 2001), where I recorded the species frequently in Labé Prefecture in December–February.

Discussion

Dabola, located in the forest–savanna transition zone, harbours a varied bird assemblage. The list presented here is undoubtedly far from complete and further exploration of this little-known area at other seasons will undoubtedly yield further discoveries. Limbelanda Lake, a spectacular site for waterbirds, harboured a night roost of at least 300 Black Kites and 1,500 Cattle Egrets, and could also host less-common species. The availability of a natural lake and surrounding wooded swamp providing permanent water year-round (rare in inland Guinea), attracted many locally uncommon waterbirds. As much of the lakeshore was

inaccessible during my visit, boat surveys are recommended to determine the extent of the site's avifauna.

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Captions to plates on opposite page

Figure 1. Location of Balyan-Souroumba Forest Reserve, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea (PEGRN/Winrock)

Localisation de la Forêt Classée de Balyan-Souroumba, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée (PEGRN/Winrock)

Figure 2. Two Spotted Thick-knees *Burhinus capensis* (of a flock of nine), Kolon Bowal, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 3 December 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Deux Cédicnèmes tachards *Burhinus capensis* (faisant partie d'un groupe de neuf oiseaux) au bowal de Kolon, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 3 décembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 3. Part of a Black Kite *Milvus migrans* roost at Limbelanda Lake, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 4 December 2004. All birds seen well were of the yellow-billed form *M. m. parasitus* (Tom Aversa)

Une partie du dortoir de Milans noirs *Milvus migrans* au lac Limbelanda, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 4 décembre 2004. Tous les oiseaux vus dans de bonnes conditions étaient de la forme à bec jaune *M. m. parasitus* (Tom Aversa)

Figure 4. Western Grey Plain-eater *Crinifer piscator* in *Bombax* tree at Kolon Bowal, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 3 December 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Touraco gris *Crinifer piscator* dans un *Bombax*, bowal de Kolon, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 3 décembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 5. Adamawa Turtle Dove *Streptopelia hypopyrrha*, Tinkisso Dam, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 3 December 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Tourterelle de l'Adamaoua *Streptopelia hypopyrrha* au barrage de Tinkisso, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 3 décembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 6. Tinkisso Dam, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 21 November 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Le barrage de Tinkisso, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 21 novembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 7. Kolon Bowal near Sekoudala, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 26 November 2004 (Tom Aversa)

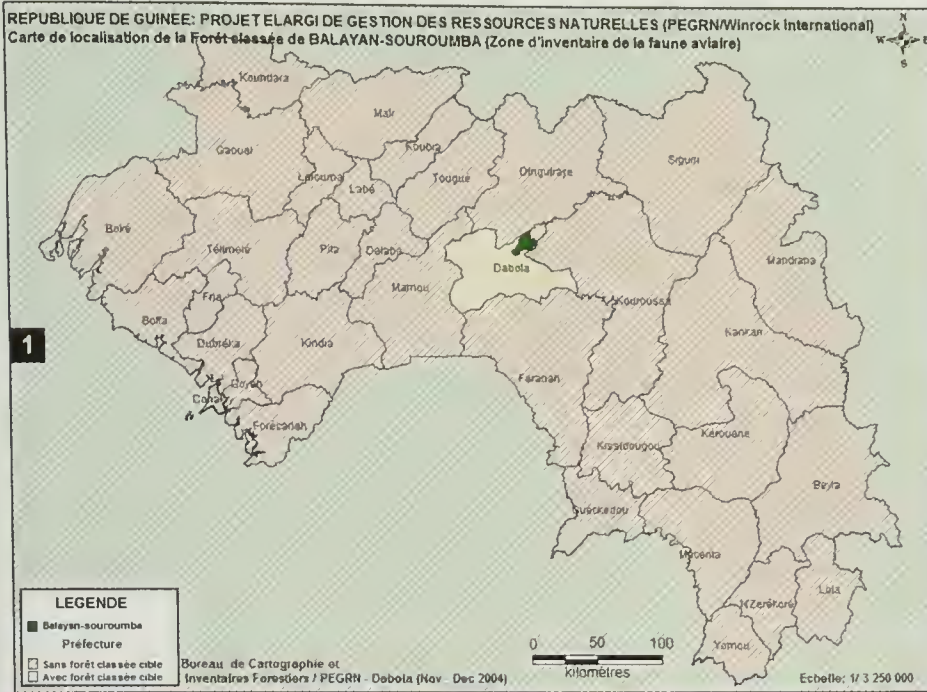
Le bowal de Kolon près de Sekoudala, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 26 novembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 8. Near Tinkisso Dam, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 21 November 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Les environs du barrage de Tinkisso, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 21 novembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Figure 9. Gallery forest, Balyan-Souroumba, Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 23 November 2004 (Tom Aversa)

Forêt galerie, Balyan-Souroumba, Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 21 novembre 2004 (Tom Aversa)



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305 NW 75th Street, Seattle, WA, USA. E-mail: Tom.aversa@zoo.org

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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded in Dabola Prefecture, Guinea, 19–21 December 2002 and 20 November–5 December 2004.
Annexe 1. Espèces d'oiseaux observées dans la Préfecture de Dabola, Guinée, 19–21 décembre 2002 et 20 novembre–5 décembre 2004.

			Abundance/ Abundance	Habitat
Phalacrocoracidae				
<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	Long-tailed Cormorant	Cormoran africain	U	w
Ardeidae				
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	Bihoreau gris	U	w
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Héron garde-bœufs	C	g,w,t
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Green-backed Heron	Héron strié	F	w
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Aigrette garzetta	U	w
<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Aigrette intermédiaire	U	w
<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great White Egret	Grande Aigrette	R	w
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Héron pourpré	U	w
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Héron cendré	F	w
<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	Héron goliath	R	w
Scopidae				
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	Ombrette africaine	C	f,w
Anatidae				
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling Duck	Dendrocygne veuf	F	w
Accipitridae				
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Elanion blanc	R	g,t
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Milan noir	C	g,t,a
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Palm-nut Vulture	Palmiste africain	U	f
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture	Vautour charognard	C	g,t,a
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	African White-backed Vulture	Vautour africain	U	g,a
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African Harrier Hawk	Gymnogène d'Afrique	R	f
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	Busard des roseaux	R	g,w
<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	Gabar Goshawk	Autour gabar	R	f
<i>Melierax metabates</i>	Dark Chanting Goshawk	Autour sombre	F	g
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	Epervier shikra	C	g,t

<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Lizard Buzzard	Autour unibande	F	f,g
<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Red-necked Buzzard	Buse d'Afrique	F	f,g
<i>Lophæetus occipitalis</i>	Long-crested Eagle	Aigle huppard	R	g
Falconidae				
<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>	Grey Kestrel	Faucon ardoisé	F	g
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	Faucon lanier	U	g,t
Phasianidae				
<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	Stone Partridge	Poule de roche	U	g
<i>Francolinus bicalcaratus</i>	Double-spurred Francolin	Francolin à double éperon	C	g
Rallidae				
<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crake	Râle à bec jaune	F	w
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Gallinule poule d'eau	R	w
Heliornithidae				
<i>Podica senegalensis</i>	African Finfoot	Grébifoulque d'Afrique	R	w
Jacaniidae				
<i>Actophilornis africana</i>	African Jacana	Jacana à poitrine dorée	F	w
Rostratulidae				
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-snipe	Rhynchée peinte	R	w
Burhinidae				
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	Oedicnème du Sénégal	R	w
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted Thick-knee	Oedicnème tachard	U	g
Glareolidae				
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	Pluvian fluviatile	R	w
Charadriidae				
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	African Wattled Lapwing	Vanneau du Sénégal	C	g,w
Scolopacidae				
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Chevalier culblanc	F	w
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Chevalier guignette	C	w
Columbidae				
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African Green Pigeon	Columbar à front nu	F	f,g
<i>Treron waalia</i>	Bruce's Green Pigeon	Columbar waalia	F	f,g,t
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>	Black-billed Wood Dove	Tourtelette d'Abyssinie	F	f,g
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	Tourtelette masquée	R	g
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled Pigeon	Pigeon roussard	C	r,t
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	Pigeon biset	F	t
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Tourterelle à collier	C	f,g,t
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Dove	Tourterelle vineuse	C	f,g,t
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle Dove	Tourterelle des bois	U	w
<i>Streptopelia hypopyrrha</i>	Adamawa Turtle Dove	Tourterelle de l'Adamaoua	U	f,g
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Tourterelle maillée	C	g,t
Psittacidae				
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	Senegal Parrot	Perroquet youyou	F	f,g
Musophagidae				
<i>Tauraco persa</i>	Green Turaco	Touraco vert	U	f
<i>Musophaga violacea</i>	Violet Turaco	Touraco violet	F	f
<i>Crinifer piscator</i>	Western Grey Plain-eater	Touraco gris	F	f
Cuculidae				
<i>Oxylophus levillantii</i>	Levillant's Cuckoo	Coucou de Levillant	R	f
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Didric Cuckoo	Coucou didric	U	f,g
<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Coucal	Coucal du Sénégal	C	g
Strigidae				
<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	African Scops Owl	Petit-duc africain	U	t
<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	Northern White-faced Owl	Petit-duc à face blanche	U	t
Caprimulgidae				
<i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i>	Standard-winged Nightjar	Engoulevent à balanciers	U	g
Apodidae				
<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>	Mottled Spinetail	Martinet d'Ussher	U	a
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	Martinet des palmes	F	a
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	Martinet des maisons	F	a
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Martinet à ventre blanc	U	a
Trogonidae				
<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Narina's Trogon	Trogon narina	R	f

Alcedinidae				
<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>	Blue-breasted Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur à poitrine bleue	U	f
<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Woodland Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur du Sénégal	R	f,w
<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	Malachite Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur huppé	U	w
<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	Shining Blue Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur azuré	R	w
<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Giant Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur géant	U	w
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur pie	F	w
Meropidae				
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Guêpier d'Europe	F	a
Coraciidae				
<i>Coracias naevius</i>	Rufous-crowned Roller	Rollier varié	F	g
<i>Coracias cyanogaster</i>	Blue-bellied Roller	Rollier à ventre bleu	C	g
<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian Roller	Rollier d'Abyssinie	U	g
Phoeniculidae				
<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	Green Wood-hoopoe	Irrisor moqueur	C	f,g
<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>	Black Scimitarbill	Irrisor noir	U	f
Bucerotidae				
<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	African Grey Hornbill	Calao à bec noir	C	f,g,t
Capitonidae				
<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	Barbion à front jaune	C	f,g
<i>Lybius vieilloti</i>	Vieillot's Barbet	Barbican de Vieillot	U	f,g
<i>Lybius dubius</i>	Bearded Barbet	Barbican à poitrine rouge	F	f,g
Indicatoridae				
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Greater Honeyguide	Grand Indicateur	U	f,g
<i>Indicator willcocksi</i>	Willcocks's Honeyguide	Indicateur de Willcocks	R	f
Picidae				
<i>Campethera punctuligera</i>	Fine-spotted Woodpecker	Pic à taches noires	U	f
<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Cardinal Woodpecker	Pic cardinal	F	f,t
<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>	Grey Woodpecker	Pic goertan	F	f,t
<i>Picoides obsoletus</i>	Brown-backed Woodpecker	Pic à dos brun	R	f
Alaudidae				
<i>Pinarocorys erythropygia</i>	Rufous-rumped Lark	Alouette à queue rousse	R	g
<i>Galerida modesta</i>	Sun Lark	Cochevis modeste	U	g
Hirundinidae				
<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>	Grey-rumped Swallow	Hirondelle à croupion gris	F	g
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	Hirondelle rousseline	F	g,w
<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	Hirondelle isabelline	U	r
<i>Hirundo leucosoma</i>	Pied-winged Swallow	Hirondelle à ailes tachetées	R	w
<i>Hirundo lucida</i>	Red-chested Swallow	Hirondelle de Guinée	F	g,f,t
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Hirondelle rustique	R	w
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common House Martin	Hirondelle de fenêtre	F	a
Motacillidae				
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Pipit des arbres	F	g
Campephagidae				
<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>	Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike	Echenilleur à épaulettes rouges	F	f
<i>Coracina pectoralis</i>	White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike	Echenilleur à ventre blanc	F	f
Pycnonotidae				
<i>Andropadus virens</i>	Little Greenbul	Bulbul verdâtre	R	f
<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Common Bulbul	Bulbul des jardins	C	f,g,t
Turdidae				
<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	Snowy-crowned Robin Chat	Cossyphé à calotte neigeuse	F	f
<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i>	White-crowned Robin Chat	Cossyphé à calotte blanche	F	f,t
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Tarier des prés	F	g
<i>Turdus pelios</i>	African Thrush	Merle africain	F	f,t
Sylviidae				
<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	Hypolais pâle	U	f,g
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	Hypolais polyglotte	U	f,g
<i>Eremomela pusilla</i>	Senegal Eremomela	Erémomèle à dos vert	U	f,g
<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	Northern Crombec	Crombec sittelle	U	f,g
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Pouillot fitis	F	f,g
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	Pouillot vélocé	U	f,g
<i>Hylia flavigaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Hylia	Hylote à ventre jaune	U	f

Cisticolidae				
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia modeste</i>	F	g
<i>Apalis flavida</i>	Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis à gorge jaune</i>	U	f
<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptère à tête grise</i>	F	f,g
<i>Hypergerus atriceps</i>	Oriole Warbler	<i>Noircap loriot</i>	U	f
Muscicapidae				
<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Gobemouche drongo</i>	F	f,g
<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>	Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Gobemouche des marais</i>	R	w
<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	Grey Tit-flycatcher	<i>Gobemouche mésange</i>	U	f
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Gobemouche noir</i>	C	f
Monarchidae				
<i>Elminia longicauda</i>	African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Tchitrec bleu</i>	F	f
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Tchitrec d'Afrique</i>	F	f
Monarchidae				
<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Pirit à collier</i>	F	f
<i>Batis senegalensis</i>	Senegal Batis	<i>Pirit du Sénégal</i>	R	f
Timaliidae				
<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>	Brown Babbler	<i>Cratérope brun</i>	F	f,g,t
<i>Turdoides reinwardtii</i>	Blackcap Babbler	<i>Cratérope à tête noire</i>	F	f,g,t
Paridae				
<i>Parus leucomelas</i>	White-winged Black Tit	<i>Mésange à épaulettes</i>	U	g
Nectariniidae				
<i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>	Western Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Souimanga violet</i>	R	f
<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Souimanga à tête verte</i>	U	f
<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Souimanga à poitrine rouge</i>	C	f,g,t
<i>Hedydipna platura</i>	Pygmy Sunbird	<i>Souimanga pygmée</i>	U	f,g
<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Souimanga à longue queue</i>	U	t
<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Variable Sunbird	<i>Souimanga à ventre jaune</i>	F	f,g
Zosteropidae				
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Yellow White-eye	<i>Zostérops jaune</i>	F	f,g
Laniidae				
<i>Corvinella corvina</i>	Yellow-billed Shrike	<i>Corvinelle à bec jaune</i>	C	f,g,t
Malaconotidae				
<i>Malaconotus sulfureopectus</i>	Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike	<i>Gladiateur soufré</i>	R	f,t
<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	Northern Puffback	<i>Cubla de Gambie</i>	F	f
<i>Laniarius barbarus</i>	Yellow-crowned Gonolek	<i>Gonolek de Barbarie</i>	F	f,g
Prionopidae				
<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	White Helmet-shrike	<i>Bagadais casqué</i>	F	f
Oriolidae				
<i>Oriolus auratus</i>	African Golden Oriole	<i>Loriot doré</i>	C	f,g,t
Dicruridae				
<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Drongo de Ludwig</i>	U	f
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Drongo brillant</i>	C	f,g,t
Corvidae				
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	<i>Corbeau pie</i>	C	g,t
<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>	Piapiac	<i>Piapiac africain</i>	F	g
Sturnidae				
<i>Onychognathus neumanni</i>	Neumann's Starling	<i>Rufipenne de Neumann</i>	F	r
<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>	Purple Glossy Starling	<i>Choucador pourpré</i>	F	g,t
<i>Lamprotornis chalcurus</i>	Bronze-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Choucador à queue violette</i>	R	g
<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>	Lesser Blue-eared Starling	<i>Choucador de Swainson</i>	F	f,g
<i>Lamprotornis caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Choucador à longue queue</i>	F	f,g,t
Passeridae				
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Moineau gris</i>	C	g,t
<i>Petronia dentata</i>	Bush Petronia	<i>Petit Moineau</i>	C	g,t
Ploceidae				
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Tisserin écarlate</i>	U	f
<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Weaver	<i>Tisserin à cou noir</i>	F	f
<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	Village Weaver	<i>Tisserin gendarme</i>	C	g,t
Estrildidae				
<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>	Lavender Waxbill	<i>Astrild queue-de-vinaigre</i>	C	f,g,t
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Black-rumped Waxbill	<i>Astrild cendré</i>	U	f

<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	Cordonbleu à joues rouges	C	f,g,t
<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	Dybowski's Twinspot	Sénégal à ventre noir	U	f
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>	Red-winged Pytilia	Beaumarquet aurore	U	f
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed Firefinch	Amarante du Sénégal	C	f,g,t
<i>Lagonosticta larvata</i>	Black-faced Firefinch	Amarante masqué	R	g
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	African Firefinch	Amarante foncé	U	f,g
<i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	Bronze Mannikin	Capucin nonnette	C	f,g,t
Viduidae				
<i>Vidua interjecta / togoensis</i>	Exclamatory / Togo Paradise Whydah	Veuve nigérienne / du Togo	R	g
<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	Village Indigobird	Combassou du Sénégal	U	g
Fringillidae				
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted Canary	Serin du Mozambique	F	f,g
Emberizidae				
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	Bruant ortolan	R	f

Abundance / Abondance:

C = Common: encountered daily either singly or in significant numbers in appropriate habitat / Commune: observée quotidiennement, seule ou en nombre conséquent

F = Fairly common: encountered on most days in appropriate habitat / Assez commune: observée presque chaque jour

U = Uncommon: irregularly encountered in appropriate habitat and not on the majority of days / Peu commune: observée irrégulièrement et pas tous les jours

R = Rare: rarely encountered—only one or two records / Rare: rarement observée, une ou deux observations

Habitat:

f = gallery forest and heavily wooded savanna / forêt galerie et savane boisée

g = grassland (open fields or very lightly wooded savanna) / prairies

r = rocky areas (massifs with cliffs) / zones rocheuses

w = water (streams, lakes or other open water) / cours d'eau, lacs et autres étendues d'eau

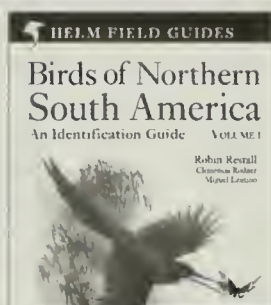
t = towns, large villages and heavily populated areas / villes, grands villages et zones très peuplées

a = aerial and flying overhead / dans les aires et survolant le site

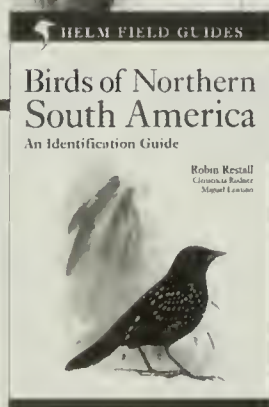
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